FBIS DAILY REPORT

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HEAVY WATER PURCHASED FROM SOVIET UNION

PY140029 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 13 Jan 81 p 19

[Eduardo van der Kooy]

[Text] Buenos Aires--Argentina has bought 5 tons of heavy water from the Soviet Union to complete the 315-ton charge required for the Atucha I nuclear plant, which is located on the outskirts of this city. This information was confirmed through sources connected with the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA].

The same sources disclosed that heavy water for the Embalse-Rio Tercero nuclear plant, that is scheduled to go into operation in Cordoba Province, will be bought from Canada, adding that Argentina will continue to purchase heavy water from the Soviet Union as a reserve for the atomic plants in operation and those scheduled to go into operation.

The Arroyito plant, south of Buenos Aires in Neuquen Province, will produce heavy water beginning in 1982, with a production capacity of 250 tons per year. The same sources also said that the Argentine Government is negotiating with the Soviet Union to purchase enriched uranium for experimental reactors.

CGT LEADER UBALDINI OUTLINES UNION DEMANDS

PY122212 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1045 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Jan (TELAM)--The secretary general of the General Labor Confederation (CGT), Saul Ubaldini, said that he hopes that the incoming government will understand the demands that the labor movement is making and that it will demonstrate its sensitivity in order to allow an appropriate understanding.

In the first interview he has granted since being installed in the highest CGT post on 12 December 1980, Ubaldini commented to TELAM that there could possibly be divisions in the labor movement, but that really at no time has it been divided. This has been demonstrated by the Argentine working class, he added, which remains firm in the defense of everything that comprises the national spirit. That Argentine working class, he continued, has had faith in its leaders, who, despite the current circumstances, have always fought for the unity of the unions, and it must be acknowledged that they have done so from their various individual viewpoints.

The CGT leader was asked whether the new labor federation was created at the instigation of unionist Lorenzo Miguel. He answered that the CGT was, is and will always be the highest expression of Argentine unionism. To say that it is stimulated by such and such a leader, he added, would lessen the value of this confederation and lessen what it means for all of the working class.

Once again, he said, we must recall that the CGT is the patrimony that is defended by all workers and therefore Lorenzo Miguel has been, is and will always be a part of the CGT, the same as all the organized comrade workers of the country.

He was then asked if he was a Lorenzo Miguel man. He asserted: I started in the labor ranks in 1959, and from then on I have felt myself committed to the actions of the working class, and I have fought for all of its just demands. Consequently, knowing Lorenzo Miguel's background, I feel identified with him.

TELAM then wanted to know whether the labor movement's position has changed since 1976, and Ubaldini answered: No. The position of the Argentine labor movement has always been a position of struggle in order to improve the acquired rights and benefits of the workers.

This leads us to continue that atruggle today, demanding the abrogation of the professional associations law, the social works law and the modifications that have been made to the labor contract law, including the carrying out of what has been agreed to during the collective labor talks. The CGT is not willing to negotiate the undeniable acquired rights and benefits of the worker. The CGT united the Argentine family with dignity. Our elders taught us that gains are not to be discussed; they must be fought for.

Asked if the Argentine labor movement depends ideologically on Justicialism, he said: We would be hypocrites if, as CGT members, we did not recognize the organization which gave life to the labor movement for more than three decades. Argentine workers were recognized worldwide as an example for other world organizations. Because of the practice of democracy, the largest movement, which I represent and which represents the CGT, is Justicialist. We respect the sovereign will of the rank and file majority.

Saul Ubaldini also criticized in detail the government's economic policy. He said that the CGT wants to contribute to the creation of a pluralist society and a just nation and wants to implement a policy within the guidelines which have always comprised its principles: to struggle for democracy in domestic affairs and to defend our sovereignty in the international field. He added: We will always continue to struggle for autonomous economic development with social justice.

TELAM then asked him what the CGT position will be regarding the new government. The union leader said: We expect the new officials to understand the claims of the labor movement and to seek an understanding based on the idea that you should respect others in order to be respected.

In conclusion, asked his position about the leaders who are still being kept outside the CGT, he said: We really want a united CGT, sheltering all of us without discrimination, a CGT in which we can be creative in freedom and serve with loyalty, self-denial and discipline. This call, without hate or resentment, responds only to these important objectives. Any worker and anyone who feels proud to be an Argentine cannot abstain from giving his support.

MONTONERO LEADER FIRMENICH SCORES DICTATORSHIP

PA132228 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Interview with Mario Firmenich, secretary general of Montoneros-Peronist movement, no date given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] It would be interesting to know what the objectives of the Montoneros movement are and what social and political sectors support the Argentine revolution.

[Answer] There are currently four sectors opposed to the imperialist-oligarchic group in power. First we have the Argentine workers, who are recovering their organizational power despite the opposition from the dictatorship which is still intervening in the unions, has dissolved the General Labor Confederation (CGT) and is enforcing a security law which makes a strike a threat to the nation's security. Nevertheless, the Argentine workers are continuing to struggle without an organization and are making gains which the dictatorship refuses to admit. This is by far the strongest movement of the Argentine people.

There are other fronts. There is the agrarian sector which has the support of the national business sector, formerly the General Economic Confederation. The agrarian sector is opposed to the economic policy which permits the monopoly of land tenure and to the importation of food.

We also have large groups of youths organized around their parish. They are better known as the Christian youths, who oppose the warmongering policy carried out by the Argentine dictatorship and who represent the desire of the Argentine and Chilean people to solve their differences by peaceful means and to fully exercise the peoples' sovereignty.

Finally, we have a group which has emerged suddenly as a political phenomenon of international dimensions. This is the well-known Plaza de Mayo mothers. They are mothers, wives and grandmothers of victims of repression carried out by the dictatorship. It has tried to play down their significance by calling them: the madwomen from the Plaza de Mayo. These women currently are using their moral authority to point an accusing finger at the crimes committed by the dictatorship, crimes which have become an issue in Argentina's political situation and accusation with international power against the neofascist dictatorship.

CUSTOMS DUTIES INCREASED ON BRAZILIAN GOODS

PY122118 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2215 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Jan (NA)--The Economy Ministry today ordered that a 20-percent preventive compensatory duty be levied on all imports from Brazil. The reasons given for the measure, which is taken through the foreign trade under secretariat, are the general subsidizing of foreign trade adopted by Brazil and the recent measures limiting Brazil's imports.

VIDELA RECEIVES VISITING U.S. CONGRESSMEN

PY122129 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] Shortly after noon, President Videla received the Honorable Clement J. Zablocki, chairman of the International Relations Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, who was accompanied by seven other members of the same committee. Harry Schlaudeman, U.S. Ambassador to Argentina, also participated in the audience.

The visitors greeted General Videla and then held a dialogue, during which bilateral relations between the two countries and the increasing U.S.-Argentine rapprochement were discussed. Later on, Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor received the U.S. congressmen at San Martin Palace.

MINISTER PALACIOS: ECONOMIC MEASURES IRREVERSIBLE

PY131501 Paris AFP in Spanish 0422 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] La Paz, 12 Jan (AFP)--It was disclosed here today that the Huanuni and Catavi mining districts, the Manaco factory in Cochabamba and the Said factory in La Paz held strikes today to protest the economic measures taken by the government last Friday.

Catavi and Huanuni, in southern Bolivia, are the most important mining districts. The Said factory is the largest in this city and Manaco factory employs the largest number of workers in the country.

Referring to this subject, Information Minister Fernando Palacios told AFP that the transport sector managed to prevent a general strike which was supposed to have taken place in Cochabamba (in central Bolivia).

At the same time, he asserted that the strikes that are being held in Manaco, Said and the two mining districts will be lifted tomorrow, Tuesday. During the course of the day an unusual movement by station wagons belonging to the Interior Ministry was observed and several isolated explosions were also heard in this city.

Although the public offices have adopted a new timetable, without a noon break, until public transportation returns to normal, the activities in the trade, industry and banking sector were normal. The markets were being guarded by policemen who were armed with teargas bombs and who cajoled the saleswomen into opening their shops.

The population is becoming progressively aware of the scope of the freeing of prices (with the exception of the limit established for bread, sugar, oil and meat prices). It was disclosed today that the price of coffee, heavily consumed in the country, increased by 50 percent. It is feared that the same could happen to a great variety of other mass consumption goods. Minister Palacios pointed out that the staples for the mining workers will continue to be subsidized.

He stated in conclusion that all measures are irreversible and that there will be no compensation bonus for the workers.

COMIBOL Statement

PY140213 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Oruro--In a circular letter sent to all mining centers of the country, the Mining Corporation of Bolivia [COMIBOL] has made it known that the allotments and prices of subsidized articles will be maintained unchanged by order of the National Reconstruction Government. The circular letter, signed by Gen Abel Martinez, general manager of COMIBOL, says:

The National Reconstruction Government, which is executing an effective social policy of economic protection, has given the order that COMIBOL shall maintain the allotments and prices of subsidized articles unchanged, at the same time insuring normal supply at the stores.

The circular letter then says that the government order should cause a response to this preferential treatment in the form of disciplined and responsible work on the part of the mineworkers, so that the production goals can be met.

## Truck Drivers' Communique

PY130218 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Communique released on 12 January in La Paz by the La Paz Truck Drivers Union]

[Text] The La Paz Truck Drivers Union hereby notifies all its members to support and respect the last economic correction measures ordered by the national reconstruction government. The union also makes it known to the public that the truck drivers are ready to work steadily for the good of the country in the public transport service together with the reconstruction government, which will appreciate our difficult situation and guarantee our activities through appropriate public organizations.

We also make it clear to the public and the government that individuals who do not belong to our union are spreading rumors that we drivers do not wish to work, which is completely untrue, because we fully agree with the last measures and identify ourselves with the national reconstruction government, presided over by Gen Luis Garcia Meza Tejada.

## No Salary Increases

PY122122 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1648 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 12 Jan (LATIN)--A government official has said that the Bolivian military government does not plan to grant salary increases following the economic measures which were decreed last Friday. Finance Ministry Under Secretary Rolando Pereyra said in a television program last night that the measures aim at reviving the economy of the nation, adding that there will be no salary adjustment, because this would lead to the failure of those corrective measures.

Pereyra added that "instead of salary adjustments, parallel measures are being applied, such as a reduction of the personal income tax to the state and a lowering of customs duties on imported articles, which will place many of them within the people's buying power." He said: "Do not forget that the public was expecting stronger measures, but the only corrective measures taken were those necessary to get the nation out of its economic crisis."

Rolando Pereyra and other under secretaries from various ministries held a meeting with public transport union leaders with the intention of overcoming the difficulties--a reduction of services over the weekend--brought about by the increase of fuel prices, which totaled 120 percent for this sector.

## FOREIGN POLICY TO REMAIN UNCHANGED IN 1981

PY132053 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Gen Javier Cerruto Calderon has stated that during 1981 the government of national reconstruction will maintain the same foreign policy with all the countries of the world.

In this regard he said the fact that an administrative period (?has concluded) does not mean that the basis for understandings and relations with other countries (?will change)

In this respect Cerruto stated:

[Begin recording] Well, we are not going to change our foreign policy because one year has ended and another one has started. The foreign policy will continue to be the same. We have many established objectives, and we will try to fulfill them during the current year. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT APPROVES NEW UNIVERSITY REGULATIONS

PY132309 Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 3 Jan 81 pp A1-A6

[Text] The government yesterday afternoon approved decree law No 1 which establishes rules through which Chilean universities should be governed.

This decree is one of a number of legal measures which will give new organization to the national universities. A few days ago, a decree on income tax and salaries for corporation personnel was approved; and it was reported that other decrees which will make up the new structure will be published in the next few days.

President Augusto Pinochet entrusted the study of the decrees to a commission comprised of Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez, Finance Minister Sergio de Castro, Education Minister Alfredo Prieto, Justice Minister Monica Madariaga and Labor Minister and former Director of the National Planning Office (ODEPLAN) Miguel Kast.

Article 1 defines the university as "an institution of higher education, research, reasoning and culture that, in the fulfillment of its functions, should adequately look the interests and needs of the country at the highest level of excellence."

It states that "the university is an autonomous institution which enjoys academic freedom and is linked to the state through the Education Ministry."

Article 6 states, however, that the "autonomy and academic freedom do not authorize the universities to harbor or promote actions not compatible with the juridical order, or to permit activities aimed at promoting directly or indirectly party politics of any leaning whatever."

Article 9 states that it is the exclusive responsibility of the universities to grant bachelor's, master's and doctor's degrees.

The professional credentials which require a bachelor's degree are: lawyer, architect, biochemist, dentist, agricultural engineer, civil engineer, economist, forestry expert, physician, veterianarian, psychologist and pharmaceutical chemist.

The universities can create and grant all kinds of professional degrees different from those indicated in the previous article.

Article 15 states that universities may be created which will be constituted under civil law as corporations without commercial purposes. It also states that universities may be created through a public notary document and that the Education Ministry may not refuse the registration of an institution of this type, as long as it fulfills the requirements of the law.

It is established that the new universities will submit to an "examining university" [universidad examinadora] their curricula through which they will grant the professional degrees previously mentioned.

The legal body states the causes for the dissolution of universities among which are activities counter to the law, public order, morality, good behavior or national security.

Among the temporary rules it is established that "the existing universities will maintain their status as such; they will be able to continue granting the professional and academic degrees which they are now granting and will have the status of 'examining universities' for all legal purposes regarding the granting of professional and academic degrees."

## Students Occupy UNESCO Office

PY130106 Paris AFP in Spanish 2320 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 12 Jan (AFP)--A group of students occupied the UNESCO headquarters here today in protest of the Chilean Government's university policy, it was reported in Santiago today. When the university students entered the office of the international organization they said that they would remain there peacefully and indefinitely. The number in the group is not known, but the students belong to the University of Chile and the State Technical University.

According to Chilean Foreign Ministry sources, the students request from the government a reply regarding alleged police harassment of student leader Patricia Torres. They also ask for an amnesty for several students who have been banished to various parts of the country, accused of breaking the state interior security law. They further demand the dissolution of the security organizations at the University of Chile and the State Technical University. Finally they seek greater student participation in decisions regarding the changes at the universities of the country which the military government is promoting.

## CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

PY131920 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Chile's 1980 balance of payments left a surplus of $1,244,000,000 and showed an unprecedented number of transactions, involving almost $10 billion.

This information was released during a press conference held by Central Bank president Alvaro Bardon. This official indicated that last year's exports had produced $4,722,000,000, which is $887 million more than last year.

He indicated that it is expected that this year's balance of payments will involve $13 billion and exports will increase by 23 percent. He added that copper sales were responsible for 45.7 percent of the foreign currency received by the country this year.

Regarding foreign reserves, Bardon reported that they have reached the unprecedented record figure of $4,196,000,000. According to him the exchange rate of 39 pesos to the dollar will be maintained indefinitely, mainly because of the reserves which the Central Bank has.

The Central Bank president forecast good economic growth in 1981, which he hopes will total 6 or 7 percent. He added that this growth could improve further if the foreign situation becomes more stable, something which he believes will be attained by midyear.

Bardon downplayed the tendency toward depression prevailing among industrialized countries and indicated that even though this tendency could affect Chile's development, its effects would be rather insignificant.

He said that the 1981 inflation rate will be well below that of 1980 and the expected growth of investments will also reduce unemployment. He concluded by saying that Chile's economy is getting adjusted to the real needs of our times, and this always improves the economic growth rate.

INDEFINITE CURFEW IMPOSED ON RIOHACHA AREA

PA131857 Paris AFP in Spanish 0123 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Bogota, 12 Jan (AFP)--It was officially announced that, due to the increase in crime, today the authorities ordered an indefinite curfew for Riohacha, capital of La Guajira Intendancy in northern Colombia, and for the surrounding areas.

Governor Eduardo Abuchaibe said that this curfew will be in effect from 2100 to 0500.

According to the governor, although his administration ordered civilians to disarm several months ago, the people of La Guajira, where drug trafficking operations proliferate, have kept their revolvers and guns, which they draw at the slightest provocation.

On the other hand, Abuchaibe did not give any importance to a shooting incident in which he was accidentally involved today when his official vehicle almost collided with a private car.

The governor's bodyguard and one of the passengers in the private car were wounded when they engaged in a shootout after arguing over the right-of-way.

GUERRILLAS KIDNAP BUSINESSMAN, KILL EX-GUERRILLA

PA122030 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1733 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] Bogota, 12 Jan (LATIN)--A military spokesman said today that guerrillas kidnapped a Colombian businessman who owns a chain of stores with branches in various cities.

Businessman Norman Yepes Cardona, was kidnapped from a farm near Florencia, 300 km north of Bogota, by five guerrillas who identified themselves as members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, the spokesman added.

He also added that in another part of the country, in the southeast area, guerrillas killed a former member of a subversive group. This is the 11th person murdered so far this year.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES NATIONAL BUDGET DECREES

PA131524 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] Bogota--The government today issued decrees establishing the budgets for the central government and the various official institutions for the year 1981 which total 375,258,000,000 pesos, of which 201,638,000,000 go to the central sector and 173,619,000,000 to the decentralized sector.

Decree 3453 of 22 December 1980, published today, fixes the estimates of the budget at 195,191,820,000 pesos in current revenues, of which the direct taxes amount to 64,636,000,000 and indirect taxes 126,189,400,000 pesos.

Other revenues are estimated at 4,466,400,000 pesos, while the capital estimates amount to 6,446,700,000, of which 150 million consitiute internal credit resources and 6,296,700,000 external credit resources.

Of the total amount of the central government budget, 127,589,800,000 pesos were assigned for operational expenditures, 28,693,600,000 for servicing of the debt, and 15,355,100,000 pesos for investments.

Decree 3454 of the same date fixes the estimates of the budget for public institutions and expenditures, determining in the first case, revenues for 93,244,000,000 pesos, appropriations of the national budget for 51,215,300,000, and for financial resources the amount of 29,160,400,000 pesos.

The introductory portions of both decrees express that the budget draft presented by the government was neither objected to nor rejected by the joint bodget committee, according to the provisions of article 53 of decree 294 of 1973; that in the course of the debate of the draft budget, the government proposed modifications and the joint committee approved them; that the congress of the republic did not give its approval before midnight on 20 December, mentioned in article 57 of decree 294 of 1973; that according to provisions of the constitution and articles 57 and 74 of decree 294 of 1973, the government must issue the decree liquidating the draft budget of the central sector and of the public institutions submitted by the national government.

The same introductory portions also note that the draft budget for the central sector was submitted by the government to the national congress on 29 July 1980 and that of the public institutions on 9 September of the same year, in compliance, in both cases, with the provisions of articles 56 of the legislative act number 1 of 1979 and article 57 of decree 294 of 1973.

The overall figures of the central and the decentralized sector draft budgets note that the largest funds are assigned to the labor sector with 53,142,600,000 pesos of which 5,141,000,000 for the central budget and 48,001,000,000 for the decentralized sector.

The second position is occupied by education with 46,998,000,000 pesos, placing the central budget at 38,063,000,000 and the decentralized one at 8,934,000,000 pesos.

The public works sector follows with 37,892,000,000, with a central budget of 18,391,000,000 and the decentralized one at 19,500,000,000 pesos; the finance sector with 30,662,000,000; communications, 23,982,000,000; health, 23,544,000,000; defense, 22,339,000,000; mines and energy, 22,312,000,000; economic development, 22,062,000,000; planning, 12,239,000,000; agriculture, 9.435,000,000: justice, 3,717,000.000; foreign relations, 1,116,000,,government, 1,156,000,000; statistics, 441,000,000; and civil service, 391,700,000 pesos.

JOINT DECLARATION ON EGYPTIAN MINISTER'S VISIT

PY131942 Paris AFP in Spanish 0436 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Lima, 12 Jan (AFP)--Today, Monday, Egypt and Peru voiced their concern over the tense atmosphere in the world, the armed conflicts and the nuclear race and they expressed their hopes that these problems will be overcome through respect for international rights.

These concerns were voiced in the joint declaration signed here last night by Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali and Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias. They also defended the Palestinian people's rights and the principles of the nonaligned movement.

The document, which was signed the night before Butrus Ghali's departure for Mexico, also states concern over the increasing use of strong-arm policies and points out the need to do away with this policy by applying the principles of the UN Charter.

The two ministers added that states should respect the principles of international rights, especially those of national sovereignty, self-determination, the inviolability of treaties and the equality of states.

They also voiced their concern over the armament race, especially the nuclear race and stated that they would do their upmost to comply with the UN recommendations on a general and complete disarmament under international control.

Regarding the Middle East, the ministers gave their support to the current process which is aimed at a complete, just and permanent peace in the region with secure borders and with the full excercise of the Palestinian people's rights, including the right to self-determination.

At the same time, they expressed their desire for a solution to the situation in Afghanistan and Southeast Asia, as well as to the Iranian-Iraqi war, through the principles of the UN Charter.

They also pointed out the importance of the fact that the basic principles of the nonaligned movement, approved in Belgrade in 1961, remain in force and they stated the need for this movement to remain independant and equidistant from the great powers.

After stating that they will maintain this position during the meeting of ministers of nonaligned countries to be held in New Delhi next February, the ministers said that they favor a new international economic order.

Regarding bilateral relations, the two ministers expressed their satisfaction at the high level in bilateral relations reached between the two countries and expressed their desire that the cultural and trade agreements which have been signed become effective soon.

They ended by stating that their exchange of opinions has contributed in a positive manner to the friendship and cooperation between the republics of Egypt and Peru.

ULLOA: ECONOMIC POLICY TO REMAIN UNCHANGED

PY140244 Lima Radio America in Spanish 0100 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Manuel Ulloa Elias, prime minister and finance minister, has said that the constitutional government will remain faithful to its programs, which received the full support of the people during the electoral campaign and at the ballot boxes.

Minister Ulloa Elias said that the government does not plan to introduce any changes to the economic policy. It was a clear reference to the announcement of a work stoppage sponsored by some sectors which disagree with the government economic policy and demand its readjustment. Minister Ulloa Elias termed the present situation temporary.

FDR REPRESENTATIVE REPORTS ON SALVADORAN STRUGGLE

PA140328 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Events in solidarity with the Salvadoran people will be held in Panama tomorrow. The ceremonies include rallies in front of the Guatemalan and the American Embassies. During a news conference this morning, Dr Alfredo Monge, delegate of the Salvadoran opposition groups, discussed some aspects of the struggle in that country. It was also learned that Dr Guillermo Ungo, supreme leader of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] will arrive here on Thursday.

Monge, FDR representative in our country, told the press that the struggle being waged in his country to topple the junta seeks to set up a government with the broadest participation of the various sectors in the country. Monge noted the growing involvement in the revolutionary struggle by Salvadoran army members who have realized that the route is with and not against the people.

Answering local reporters and international correspondents, Monge said that the final guerrilla offensive and the mounting general strike mark the beginning of a political-diplomatic action staged to win international solidarity vis-a-vis U.S. intervention in support of the military-Christian Democratic junta chaired by Jose Napoleon Duarte. These international activities, he reported, are directed to the recognition of the right of the Salvadoran people to self-determination.

The FDR leader stated that the most important struggle areas in El Salvador are Chalatenango, Cabanas and Morazan in the north, the Santa Ana Department capital and the outskirts of San Salvador where fierce fighting against the government forces is underway.

Finally, Monge denounced the U.S. deployment of military advisers and helicopter gunships to try to spare the army of Napoleon Duarte's administration of the military offensive by the guerrilla forces and the people in general.

FDR'S UNGO STOPS AT TOCUMEN EN ROUTE TO MEXICO

PA132116 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 13 Jan 81 p 5

[Text] Dr Guillermo Manuel Ungo, president of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), arrived at Tocumen Airport en route to Mexico and was welcomed by a large delegation from the Panamanian Committee of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People, presided by Dr Carlos Perez Herrera. Ungo was appointed president of the FDR 1 week ago, when the top leaders of that political organization met somewhere in Latin America and reached this decision after holding consultations in El Salvador and abroad. Dr and Mrs Ungo and their children sent a message to the people of Panama saying that they are confident that the triumph of the Salvadoran people is not far off. They did not dismiss the possibility of U.S. intervention, which would be highly negative, and criticized the intervention of the Guatemalan Army, which is already a fact, and which augurs a dark future for the Salvadoran conflict.

CUBAN FOREIGN RELATIONS MINISTER ON 3-DAY VISIT

PA122027 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1854 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] Panama, 12 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Isidoro Malmierca, foreign relations minister of Cuba, met Monday behind closed doors with his Panamanian colleague, Carlos Ozores, and other officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Panama.

Malmierca, who arrived in Panama early this morning from Guyana on a 3-day official visit to Panama, briefed the Panamanian foreign minister on Cuba's mediation in the Iran-Iraq conflict.

The director of Cuba's foreign policy, who arrived with two high-ranking Foreign Ministry officials, also informed the Panamanian authorities about the upcoming meeting of foreign ministers to be held in New Delhi (India) on 19 February.

Cuba is the current president of the nonaligned countries movement. Panama represents the Latin American bloc at the UN Security Council.

Malmierca and President Aristides Royo will meet this afternoon at the presidential palace to analyze regional problems, especially Cuban-Panamanian relations.

On Tuesday, the visiting foreign minister will tour the Panama Canal installations, presently administered and operated by both U.S. and Panamanian citizens.

Malmierca will return to Cuba next Wednesday.

PDP REPORTED ADMINISTERING SOCIALIST SCHOLARSHIPS

PA120204 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 6 Jan 81 p 1 a

["As of Today" column]

[Text] The People's Party [PDP] has admitted that it administers more than 500 scholarships granted by communist countries, especially the Soviet Union. The scholarships include roundtrip tickets and a monthly 200 balboas stipend. According to the source, each scholarship is worth 20,000 balboas, so that in all, the PDP is administering a scholarship program worth more than 10 million balboas in the name of the communist countries. Moreover, an official party publication establishes:

1. That one of the objectives of the studies made by these scholars is "to increase the ideological level of the comrades;"

2. That the scholarship program is the solution to the party's "big deficit" of cadres to achieve "the broadening of the Marxist-Leninist militancy among the masses;"

3. That "the effective use of the socialist scholarships will be possible only if we link the selection process to the party's structure" in order to keep the graduated professionals from dissociating themselves from party activities.

The situation cannot be any clearer. With abundant resources received from communist governments, the PDP uses hundreds of scholarships to attract and to provide Marxist-Leninist training to its party cadres. With their admission, proof is not necessary.

ARTICLE ON IMPORTANCE OF UPCOMING CANAL MEETING

PA130338 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 9 Jan 81 p 4-a

[Luis Restrepo Rosas article: "The Canal Board of Directors Will Meet"]

[Text] According to news reports, the board of directors of the Panama Canal Commission will meet from 12 to 16 January in the commission's office in Balboa, Ancon Corregimiento, Panama District.

This meeting is of great importance because it will discuss subjects that the U.S. members of the board have been strategically postponing to make the commission lose power.

I am referring to labor matters.

1. The approval of the rules for the hiring of personnel and their work duties.

The Panama Canal Commission, openly contradicting paragraph 1 (a) of article 10, has been operating under *U.S. labor norms derived from chapter 2 of law 96-70 of 27 September* 1979, title 5 of the U.S. labor code, title 2 of the Canal Zone labor code, title 35 of the federal regulations code and title 7 of the amended civil service law.

It is the board of directors which should approve the rules on employment terms and conditions, and the fact that the board has not done so during the 15 months that the treaty has been in effect, represents a flagrant violation of the letter and spirit of the treaty and an act of disrespect toward the board of directors.

2. The derogation of the so-called basic salary for the Panama area.

Not only was this basic salary imposed by a "political coordination board for the civilian personnel of the Canal Zone" that has no jurisdiction over the Panama Canal Commission, thus openly violating the treaty, it also represents a burden for the Panamanian economy for the benefit of the economies of the countries that use the canal and for the U.S. Treasury. These "savings" by the U.S. merchant marine and Treasury represent $4 billion, broken down as follows: first 5 years, $126.8 million; second 5 years, $553.1 million; third 5 years, $1,314,200,000; and last 4 years $2,052,300,000. Of this $4 billion, $..3 billion represents savings to the Panama Canal Commission, and $1.7 billion represents savings for the armed forces.

3. The restitution of the "tax factor" illegally taken away from the Panamanian employees during the first year of the treaty implementation.

The "tax factor" created by public law 85.550 of 25 July 1958 with the intention of adding it to the basic salaries of the U.S. employees, was arbitrarily deducted from the Panamanian employees' salaries instead. That law, which was based on the treaty of mutual understanding and cooperation, became ineffective when the 1955 treaty was derogated by the implementation of the 1977 treaty.

The excuse that the U.S. Treasury did not appropriate the necessary funds to repay this money is totally unacceptable.

4. The approval of a cost of living adjustment for the Panamanian employees who lived in the Canal Zone and who have suffered real losses in their income after the treaty implementation.

All that we are asking is that the treaty be complied with.

The United States has enacted laws on the matter, but only for the 2,000 U.S. citizens who were on the payroll on 30 September 1979. The idea is to leave out the 390 Panamanian employees. Payment of $500,00 per month has been programmed for the U.S. employees, but the $200,00 requested by the Panamanians employees is being denied to them.

Let us not deceive ourselves into thinking that the U.S. representatives will enthusiastically accept Panama's proposals.

Nevertheless, these are just demands, so we must fight for them with all available resources.

The best way to do this is to support the unions so that they can go on a strike if necessary. Wasn't the slowdown by the canal pilots--that affected 182 ships--to obtain a monthly salary increase of $2,000 a show of force? Isn't there a similar spirit of struggle and unity among the other unions?

VISITING JAPANESE MINISTER DISCUSSES NEW CANAL

PA131515 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 13 Jan 81 pp. 1,2

[Text] A joint Japan-Panama commitment to build a new sea level canal with the cooperation of the United States was practically sealed Sunday during talks between Japanese Trade and Industry Minister Rokusuke Tanaka and President Aristides Royo and Gen Omar Torrijos, Commerce and Industries Minister Arturo D. Melo said yesterday.

Tanaka met with Royo and Torrijos at breakfast Sunday morning at the presidential summer house in Cermeno and took a helicopter ride along route 10 with them and other Panama officials. Route 10 is one of the possible routes of a sea level canal.

The idea of a joint U.S.-Panama-Japan enterprise in the building of a new canal came up almost a year ago during a January visit by Shigeo Nagano, president of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, at the head of a trade mission that was accompanied by former U.S. Sen Mike Gravel of Alaska.

Following last Sunday's visit to Cermeno by the Japanese minister, Royo said he had shared Tanaka's view that the Panama Canal was becoming too small to allow the transit of the supertankers being built by Japan and other industrialized nations.

A sea level canal along route 10 would be between Puerto Caimito in La Chorrera on the Pacific side and an area called Lagarto on the Atlantic side.

It would cost approximately $10 billion, be about 60 miles long and would take some ten years to building, including two years for designing and planning.

The Japanese minister is on a mission to Venezuela, Panama, Canada and Mexico.

PRESIDENT OPENS SEMINAR; WILL ACCEPT CRITICISM

PA140246 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] President Aristides Royo today opened at the Dentistry School in the National University a seminar on agriculture and livestock problems organized by the Agricultural Development Ministry. The event was attended by Luis H. Moreno, president of the Agronomical Association, and University Rector Dr Diogenes Cedeno Cenci, both of whom spoke during the opening ceremony. Francisco Rodriguez, agricultural development minister, Presidency Minister Rogelio Fabrega, and agricultural officials also attended the ceremony.

The seminar will discuss agricultural production problems, livestock policy and training in agriculture and livestock activities. Royo opened the seminar. During his speech, he said:

[Begin recording] Many people in the world think that the Panamanian economy is strictly an economy of services and the canal. They have heard talk of Panama's canal, its free zone, its international financial and banking center, its merchant marine. They have heard that it is a mercantile transit nation, with great facilities for the establishment of businesses and the creation of corporations. However, Panama is much more than that. Panama has shown that it is a country that can fight for its full indpendence and sovereignty. Panama is showing the whole world that it is a nation with another economy, another sense of our life and in the practice of economic activities and that is the nation of livestock and of agriculture. I think that in the last few years we have advanced despite difficulties. We think those difficulties will focused on, discussed and analyzed during this seminar.

I would like to make a very specific request of all public officials present here, including myself. The criticism and analysis made here should not be viewed or taken personally or as criticism of the government or the establishment. We are convinced that it will be objective criticism so that things can improve, so that mistakes and drawbacks can be corrected and so that we can progress.

## $30 MILLION MEXICAN LOAN DIVIDED AMONG SIX NATIONS

PA131759 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] After hearing Costa Rica's explanation regarding its new economic policy, the members of the Central American Monetary Council distributed equally the $30 million that Mexico is lending Central America.

Each country will get $6 million. However, if any of the countries does not use the entire loan and other countries do, the surplus funds can be lent to other needy countries.

A special method of funding was used to distribute the Mexican credit. After studying several distribution formulas, it was found that if the $30 million were divided among the five nations of the isthmus, an equal sum of $6 million would be given to each nation.

## EL SALVADOR

## OPPOSITION CALLS FOR 13 JAN GENERAL STRIKE

### FMLN Call

PA131343 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Our people will begin the general strike today, 13 January. Today, Tuesday, 13 January, is the date on which our people will initiate the great general strike which, along with the peoples insurrection, will overthrow the Christian Democrat-military dictatorship. All patriots should heed the call made by the Revolutionary Democratic Front with the support of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN], and participate in the offensive against the genocidal junta.

Companero worker, peasant, public employee, businessman, student, market vendor and people in general: Join the strike and participate in the construction of a more just society; join the general strike and cooperate with the fighters of the FMLN in a strong popular movement that will crush the tyranny that has subdued our people for 50 years.

The moment for the general strike is here. Everyone, join the general strike and the people's insurrection.

### Strike Support

PA131734 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] The workers of many factories and work centers are joining the general strike as part of the popular insurrection against the dictatorship. Dozens of factories and work centers in San Salvador are paralyzed since thousands of workers have not gone to work and are heeding the call to the general strike issued by the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, and the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses, CRM.

The call to the general strike was strengthened by the general command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation, FMLN, which through an appeal by Commander Salvador Cayetano Carpio, asked all urban and rural workers to join the popular insurrection through a general strike, which paralyzes the labor activities.

Among the factories and work centers that have joined the general strike are: Conelsa, Intesa, Proesa, Ecasa, Aluminios de El Salvador, Record, Proasa, Talleres Sarti, Aperos Incorporated, Sinza, Porlasa, all of which are iron and steel industries that have thousands of workers in their plants and offices.

In addition, Capeliso Incorporated, Insinca Incorporated Lisa, Pan Lido Incorporated, Textilera Italco Incorporated, Eureka, the Vienna food factory, Mentex fine clothing, the National Water and Sewer Administration, the sugar refinery and others have joined the strike movement which is part of the general insurrection that is bolstering the thrust of the fighters of the armed FMLN detachments designed to overthrow the military-Christian Democratic dictatorship in our country.

The Supply Regulation Institute, an autonomous state agency which distributes food in El Salvador, is on an indefinite strike at the following branches: Plant 1, in San Martin; Plant 2, in Usulutan; Plant 3, in La Union; Plant 4, in Santa Ana; Plant 5, in San Miguel; Plant 6, in Guaymango; Plant 10, headquarters and liaison; Plant 7, distribution and central warehouse.

These plants have declared a strike and are demanding, among other things, the dismissal of manager Joya de Mena and the chief of costs, the demilitarization of all areas and end to repression in El Salvador. Moreover, the workers have said that they are joining the revolutionary movement.

Long live the general strike. Everyone to overthrow the genocidal junta. Forward, heroic Salvadoran people. Join the general strike.

## Duarte Message

PA131540 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1219 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Message to Salvadoran people by Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the Salvadoran Government junta--live or recorded]

[Text] Salvadoran people: A new day has begun and I am here to talk to you and tell you that I have come to describe as a peace offensive this effort that we must all make so that the country's situation will be one of [word indistinct] and peace, which we all desire. I am sure that this will be achieved only when all the people (?understand) the sacrifices which this implies. While the soldiers are doing their part, we Salvadorans also have to do our part.

This morning, when the sun is rising and you are getting ready to go to work, I think you must understand that you are helping with your optimistic contribution and effort to make this country move forward. Therefore, let us all go to work with optimism! Let us all go to work. There are some who (?are making threats) but don't be afraid. The government and the army are ready to protect and guard you so that you can go to work.

Let us go out! Let's go, workers! Let's go, salesmen! Let's go market vendors, employees, professionals, industrialists, let's all go to work! I am sure that we will all show up at work this morning as we have always done with optimism, with the understanding that in this way, through our work, we will pull through.

This is my call this morning. This is the effort that we must all make to win the big battle, the big battle against the guerrillas, the big battle for peace [words indistinct] can only be achieved when each and everyone of us [words indistinct], with optimism, with a great spirit of struggle and a great effort. Let's all go to work. [Words indistinct] the armed forces and the government are there. (?The government) is (?winning) and it is struggling for the well-being of the people and it is protecting the people.

Salvadoran people, on this new day, let's go to work with optimism and hope!

### Avalos Navarrete Address

PA131553 *San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 13 Jan 81*

[Address to the Salvadoran public employees by Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrete, member of the revolutionary government junta--live or recorded]

[Excerpt] Like all other countries in the world, our country is undergoing a very difficult economic situation. We are not isolated from the price changes on the international markets--in our case, our main national product is coffee [words indistinct].

We know that the price of our major product is much lower now, than we all want it to be. This year will be difficult for [words indistinct], difficult for the private sector employees and for all Salvadorans. We must realize, however, that this is a transitory stage, [words indistinct] that we will overcome it. We must not only provide our little grain of sand, as we have so often said, we must do something more. We must make an effort. We must think that we will pull through. [words indistinct] that this is a temporary thing and that our situation will soon improve.

In order for this to happen, dear public employees, we must make a greater effort than the one made up to this point. [Words indistinct] sacrifices you have been making. But in my name and that of the revolutionary government junta (?I urge you) to make a greater effort. Let's be a bit austere in our spending.

### Official Warning

PA132244 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1904 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] It has been learned that the workers of several factories are being coerced by the extremist groups not to show up for work. This is another desperate way that the enemies of the people are trying to stop production and hurt the national economy in an unpatriotic effort to destabilize the nation, one of the key points in their political ambition to reach power. Workers must remember that, by following the extremist groups' guidelines, they are not only doing great harm to the nation but also opening themselves up to the consequences of the enforcement of the law.

It is recalled that under certain circumstances work contracts can be terminated without management being responsible. These include absence from work without permission from management or without just cause during complete, consecutive workdays or for 3 nonconsecutive days in the same month, including even half days.

People are also asked to remain calm and not to heed the subversives' calls not to show up for work because the armed forces guarantee that they will provide protection to the productive sector which, through its determination and effort, is helping us come out of the current situation and is continuing to work in the major offensive for national peace.

## REPORTS ON MILITARY SITUATION IN INTERIOR, CAPITAL

### Radio Liberation Report

PA132157 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Rebel positions in the northern Department of Chalatenango held firm yesterday against the combined land forces which were unable to get to Chalatenango, because the fighters of the Farabundo Marti Liberation Front, FMLN, control extensive stretches of the northern highway, where fighting was heavy.

Meanwhile, Santa Ana, the second most important city of the country, is under the control of the people in arms, who raised barricades at the entrance to the city and dug trenches while groups of citizens and soldiers of the peoples army are guarding the town.

In the eastern part of the territory, a new battlefront was opened when the garrison at La Union was successfully attacked by our forces. The garrisons of the navy and the police force in that city were also attacked yesterday afternoon.

The city of Perquin is still controlled by the revolutionary forces. At least 150 members of the Salvadoran Army special units, trained in Gotera, fled from that town when faced with the vigor of the people in arms.

Another step forward was made by the attack in the city of San Francisco Gotera, also in the northeast, where the army special commando corps is located. Most of the town is under the control of the FMLN.

In the Salvadoran capital, heavy fighting continued up to last night in the neighborhoods on the outskirts to the north--San Rafael, Apopa, Mejicanos, Cuscatancingo, Ciudad Creditsa, Soyapango, Santa Lucia, Santo Tomas and San Marcos. There were explosions in the capital at the San Carlos headquarters, the home of one of the country's main garrisons.

At air force headquarters, Ilopango Airport, the FMLN fighters caused considerable damage, Over 50 mortar shells were fired at that military zone during the attack on Saturday night.

There was a heavy military attack on El Paraiso military garrison in Chalatenango and it was occupied. Over 500 former Somozist guardsmen who had been incorporated into the army of the genocidal junta were stationed there in the past few days. Chalatenango is definitely occupied by the people in arms.

'Heavy Fighting'

PA131655 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Excerpt] On the Anastasio Aquino Front battles continued yesterday, mainly in the town of Suchitoto, where the military post was attacked at 0500.

Commander Gustavo, of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, [FMLN] reported heavy fighting in San Esteban Catarina and said the army was using mortar fire indiscriminately against the civilian populus from a nearby hill. San Esteban Catarina is under the full control of the FMLN fighters and it is being constantly shelled with artillery fire, as Salvadoran reporters personally confirmed who said they had to fall flat on the floor to avoid being hit.

Commander Gustavo said the cantons and towns which are currently in the hands of the FMLN are Amatitan Abajo, Amatitan Arriba, San Esteban, El Guayabal, the hills of San Pedro, San Lorenzo, San Esteban Catarina, and Santa Clara.

FDR Representatives' Claim

PA131456 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200GMT 13 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Dr Mario Flores, former Labor Minister Gabriel Gallegos, newsman Ricardo Sol and Eduardo Dada, who represents Salvadoran professionals, all representatives of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], yesterday afternoon told the press what they consider the true situation to be in their country.

We ask friendly countries to express themselves in favor of nonintervention and we ask the people of Costa Rica not to back the Salvadoran government junta, they said.

The FDR representatives gave lengthy reports on the attacks on army troops which are being carried out throughout the nation, in which the guerrillas have seized the troops' weapons and convinced them to join the ranks of the revolutionary army. This is the way we obtain weapons and improve tactics for seizing army positions, explained Mr Dada.

Mr Dada said that it is important to understand that the army is suffering many casualties and that government reports do not say so.

Former Labor Minister Gabriel Gallegos said that the programs the junta has offered peasants do not really exist. He said not a single program is being carried out to help Salvadoran workers.

The Salvadoran agrarian reform, which the Salvadoran Government talks about so much, does not exist. What is being done in this field does not really solve the people's problems. The government's gold reserves, which are deposited in the Central Bank, have been pledged. They have all been spent. They have been exchanged for weapons and taken to other countries, added Dr Gallegos.

## Official Denial

PA131749 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1711 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Necessary explanation: Due to understandable ignorance of military terminology among newsmen, a mistake leading to the dissemination of incorrect information is being made, thus creating an image that is far removed from the country's military reality.

Furthermore, the extreme leftist counterrevolutionary groups constantly affirm on the radio that towns and military objectives have been seized. This is completely false, as a city or objective can be considered to be seized only when total control of the objective or town is achieved. The mere disturbances and harassment operations which are carried out by invariably taking advantage of the surprise element, do not constitute occupations or seizures of a given objective.

The above explanation is needed for those who either here or abroad might be confused by false reports. It can be emphatically stressed that no town or military objective has been seized by subversive groups in any part of the national territory.

## FMLN Communique

PA140248 Paris AFP in Spanish 0155 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] San Jose, 13 Jan (AFP)--The guerrilla offensive launched 3 days ago by the Salvadoran leftwing is marching successfully and "bringing closer the imminent defeat of the Christian Democratic-military junta," the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) announced today in a document recounting its actions published here.

Recounting "the principal politico-military actions of the masses and its vanguard combatants" carried out since Monday night, the FMLN stressed that two guerrilla columns have occupied many townships in all parts of the country.

In Santa Ana "the columns of the 'Feliciano Ama' western front have taken over the departmental capital (of 150,000 inhabitants) as well as the towns of Chalchuapa and Metapan, having repelled in all the department the forces of the enemy army," the communique of the guerrilla coalition states.

In Sonsonate in the southwestern part of the country, the garrison was attacked, and in the same department the town of San Julian is still occupied.

The FMLN report notes also that in Ahuachapan Department, also in the western part, the rebel forces "are waging fierce battles against the demoralized army of the tyranny, principally in the region of Atiquizaya."

Columns of the Francisco Sanchez front, the FMLN adds, are also fighting fiercely in the eastern departments of La Union and San Miguel where "they are laying siege on the enemy military forces."

This guerrilla front reportedly controls eight townships of Morazan Department in the north, including Perquin, Torola and San Francisco Gotera. In the San Salvador Department "the Modesto Ramirez central front maintains its positions and last night several outlying areas of the capital such as Mejicanos, Soyapango and Cuscantancingo continued to be occupied while fighting was underway in Apopa and Guazapa."

Furthermore, in the La Libertad Department, the Departmental capital of Santa Tecla was occupied and the garrisons of Quezaltepeque and Nejapa were attacked, while there were clashes in Colon, Tepecoyo and Ateos "with important losses sustained by the enemy."

In the Chalatenango Department, also in the central region. the garrison of the departmental capital was occupied following battles which left "90 casualties on the enemy side and the incorporation of more than 30 government army soldiers who decided to join the cause of their people."

Finally, the FMLN report notes that in the Departments of La Paz, San Vicente and Cuscatlan, the insurgent forces are controlling various towns such as Suchitoto, San Esteban, Catarina, Santa Clara, Apastepeque and Zacatecoluca.

The FMLN also reports that "in all the towns occupied by our triumphant forces there have been executions of the [Government's] henchmen and torturers of the people."

## New Guerrilla Offensive

PA140259 Paris AFP in Spanish 0218 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] San Jose, 13 Jan (AFP)--The Salvadoran guerrillas are reconcentrating their forces to launch in the coming hours "a new military offensive throughout the country against the weakened Christian Democratic-Military government," a dispatch of the INDEPENDENT PRESS AGENCY (AIP) connected with the Salvadoran opposition groups has announced here.

The reports adds that the general command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) also asked all the towns "where there is absolute control" to begin the construction of local power, by appointing the new administrative, military and political authorities.

"The idea is to build and consolidate popular power," in several towns of the interior of the country, above all in the Departments of San Vicente, Chalatenango and Cuscatlan, where it is possible to have a local power base, "since they are totally controlled by the FMLN," the note explains.

In the latest instructions by the FMLN general command to the guerrilla units, it is affirmed that they seek a reconcentration of forces "to unleash in the coming hours an action which will permit winning new positions" by the rebel groups.

The guerrilla units which laid siege in the past few hours on the city of Santa Ana, 63 km west of the capital, "have been instructed to retreat and plan a military action must larger than the previous one," states the FMLN communique quoted by AIP.

The rebel report adds that "there, as in all the country, the general offensive has allowed the incorporation into the popular army ranks a large number of new combatants who will lend a greater operational and military capacity to the revolution."

"Our strategic forces," it concludes, "remain intact and have gained many contingents of new combatants."

Meanwhile, Salvadoran opposition sources reiterated here this afternoon that three departmental capitals and some 20 townships are controlled by the rebel forces at the end of the 3-day offensive. The same sources attributed to the guerrillas the downing of two combat helicopters and having advanced "toward strategic positions" in 10 of the 14 departments of the republic.

One of the guerrilla fronts which operates in the central zone of the country reported the "execution of 30 paramilitary units involved in murders."

Regarding the general strike called for today by the opposition Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), the sources noted that "it is developing according to plans."

According to the opposition report, some 30 factories and government offices supported the strike all the way while others registered total absence of workers.

The transportation services also operated with much irregularity and an association of busdrivers even supported the strike and announced that it had made "the historic decision of accompanying the people in their most critical moments to achieve a better future."

Government Spokesman

PA140344 Paris AFP in Spanish 0233 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Jan (AFP)--Today, which began in the capital with a strike affecting 70 percent of bus transportation and intense military patrolling, closes with official reports that the general strike called by the opposition "was a failure."

Meanwhile, the death toll is, conservatively, more than 1,000 since the Salvadoran insurgents launched their general offensive 72 hours ago.

Government reports admit that the battles continue in Zacatecoluca, 50 km to the southeast and in San Francisco Gotera, 220 km east of San Salvador where "the insurgents have not been completely evicted from the sites where they took refuge to harass the army."

"Elsewhere," Col Marco Aurelio Gonzalez, army spokesman explained, "there is relative control, although the possibility of new clashes is not dismissed."

Gonzalez, who dismissed the possibility that the guerrillas "would occupy cities," termed the general strike today as "a demonstration of the failure of the left." Not having the voluntary support of the citizens, he said, the leftists have threatened to kill workers and employees who do not join the strike.

The officer referred to "immoral and unethical" versions by the international press which alluded to him. Gonzalez flatly denied having made "public statements in which he allegedly admitted to an attack on La Union port" in the eastern part of the country.

[Word indistinct] also, he added,that Guatemalan troops have reached El Salvador to strengthen the struggle against the insurgents. That, he said, is another battle which we Salvadorans have to wage, the battle against calumny, lies and slander, because in the military aspect the national army is sufficiently capable of combating the rebels."

Meanwhile, in San Salvador reports from the government offices indicate that there was 99 percent attendance there "as occurred likewise in the banking and private enterprise sector," although flysheets calling to the strike circulated throughout the capital.

The army carried out heavy patrolling of all sectors of San Salvador and searched buildings such as the Justice Palace where it was reported that "leftwing groups were calling for the strike."

An Economy Ministry report says, for example, that a survey conducted in all levels of national production, demonstrates that the strike was "null."

However, it was learned here today that in the morning there were transportation problems in the zone of La Paz and Morazan where "due to the fighting the buses did not operate normally."

From Suchitoto, 50 km northeast of San Salvador, it was reported that "the leftwing groups dug trenches in the highways to block the flow of vehicles." Also in San Salvador at the beginning of the day groups of insurgents blocked the highways with buses used as barricades, "but they were evicted by the army."

Meanwhile, the government claimed to have no report whatsoever of the capture of Capt Francisco Mena, who with a contingent of soldiers deserted Saturday night to join the guerrillas. Before deserting, Mena and his men set fire to the installations of the garrison Santa Ana, the second city in importance, 64 km northwest of the capital.

Reports reaching here indicate that Mena, at the command of his men, had reportedly been captured by the Guatemalan Army when he entered the neighboring country in a military vehicle on reaching the township of Asuncion Mita.

Finally, although the Salvadoran Government considers today's crisis already "overcome," in many sectors tension prevails as to the big question: What will happen tomorrow?

Bombing of Zacatecoluca

PA132215 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2053 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Jan (LATIN)--Military planes heavily bombed the downtown section of Zacatecoluca, 65 km southwest of here, evicting a guerrilla column which had been in control of the area for the past 3 days, it has been officially reported.

The bombing done by two planes lasted 40 minutes and compelled the insurgents to leave the urban and suburban areas, a military spokesman reported.

The guerrillas had entered the city of 70,000 inhabitants within the framework of the so-called final offensive launched against the civilian-military government.

So far the number of casualties resulting from the fighting in Zacatecoluca has not been reported. Military reinforcements were sent there in the last few hours.

Official spokesmen had said earlier that the guerrillas were tenaciously resisting and that they had erected barricades with burned buses along the main streets of the city.

FARN SAYS MAJANO HEADS GROUP OF REBEL SOLDIERS

PA132317 San Salvador API NEWS in Spanish Vol 3, No 7, p 44

[Excerpts] The Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN) reported in a communique that "important sector from army led by Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano has called for rebellion in the garrisons" against the government junta. It adds that many soldiers and non-commissioned officers are ready to join a revolution which cannot be stopped.

FARN has promised "to give evidence of the military technical progress it has achieved at the latest on 20 January."

In the meantime, FARN guerrillas also "praise the dockworkers heroism in the Western coast of the United States for boycotting the shipmentof weapons for this criminal regime and which has confirmed that the suspension of the aid to the terrorist junta by the Carter administration is nothing more than pure demagoguery."

FMLN CRITICIZES DUARTE'S COMMENTS ON U.S. AID

PA132114 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Station Commentary]

[Text] Traitor Napoleon Duarte asks for the intervention of U.S. imperialism. The puppet-president of the fascist junta, in a news conference held on Sunday, 11 January, at El Camino Real Hotel, asked for direct U.S. intervention, stating that Reagan is the product of democracy and should come to the defense of the Salvadoran democracy.

This statement proves the brutal cynicism and disregard with which Duarte treats the Salvadoran people's determination. It also reflects the weakness of the fascist junta which, with the very first drive of the general offensive of the popular revolutionary army and with awareness of its isolation and lack of support from the people, tries to extend its power with the presence of foreign invaders on Salvadoran territory.

The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, believes that in view of the capitulating attitude of Duarte, the sectors of the international Christian democracy should withdraw their support for him and declare and implement their decision not to support U.S. intervention in El Salvador.

Finally, the antipatriotic statement of Duarte permits a definition of the situation. On one hand, the Duartes, Morales Ehrlichs and Gutierrezes, enemies of the people and the fatherland, are clamoring for foreign intervention in order to perpetuate the social regime of shame and injustice and the bloody military dictatorship which for 50 years keeps them in power. On the other hand, the entire Salvadoran population around the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, and in their politico-military vanguard, the FMLN, are determined to achieve final victory even at the cost of greater sacrifices, should a U.S. intervention so demand it.

No to U.S. intervention! International solidarity must prevent it.

FDR SPOKESMEN CHARGES GUATEMALA INVADING

PA132216 Paris AFP in Spanish 2158 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] San Jose, 13 Jan (AFP)--Guatemala military troops "penetrated Salvadoran territory through Las Chinamas border in the Ahuachapan Department, 100 km west of the capital," representatives of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) of El Salvador charged here today. The FDR spokesmen, who quoted a dispatch datelined in Mexico by the SALVADORAN PRESS AGENCY (SALPRESS), affirmed that the border inhabitants "saw several military trucks from Guatemala penetrate this morning."

Meanwhile, the Salvadoran opposition spokesmen added, a Honduran militaryman based on the border of El Salvador declared that 3,000 of his country's soldiers will intervene "soon" in the conflict of this country. "The Hondurans will send three divisions of the 10th battalion headquartered in San Pedro Sula, paratroopers and special 'Cobra' troops," the officer stated, according to the unidentified spokesmen.

FMLN-FDR BEGIN INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMATIC CAMPAIGN

PA131755 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] The Salvadoran people have already launched the great general offensive against the Christian Democratic-military junta in order to establish the democratic revolutionary government.

All regular, guerrilla and militia forces of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN], are successfully carrying out the military offensive plan.

On the political sector, the general strike is advancing successfully and on the diplomatic sector, the FMLN-FDR joint Politico-Diplomatic Committee has started the offensive at international level. The committee, invested with full powers, has been entrusted with the important task of confirming international support for the struggle of our people and diplomatically defeating the junta, which is already isolated and discredited abroad.

The committee will also seek from the governments and peoples of the world the necessary support to stop U.S. imperialist intervention.

The creation of this committee also constitutes another advance for our people. It means a step forward in the establishment of the democratic revolutionary government.

The members of the Politico-Diplomatic Committee are: Companeros Fabio Castillo, Ana Guadalupe Martinez, Jose Napoleon Rodriguez Ruiz, Ruben Zamora, Salvador Samayoa, Mario Aguinada Carranza, and Guillermo Manuel Ungo.

Long live the FMLN-FDR joint Politico-Diplomatic Committee! Long live the politico-diplomatic offensive! Long live the great general offensive! Long live the Salvadoran people in the advance toward final victory!

## Mexican Declaration

PA131812 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Yesterday, 12 January, the Mexican Chamber of Deputies approved a declaration signed by all parties, including the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party, PRI. They made the following three requests of the government of Jose Lopez Portillo: first, to break relations with the genocidal junta; second, to immediately suspend the oil shipments and, third, to condemn the genocidal junta for the many crimes which have been committed against our people.

On the same date, the Mexican people went to the streets to express their firm solidarity with the courageous struggle of the Salvadoran people. Practically all political parties and other groups demanded the immediate break of relations with the genocidal junta. Many labor and political leaders expressed their repudiation of the criminal junta and their joy upon receiving information about the successful advance of the popular forces.

Long live the solidarity of the Mexican people! Long live the solidarity of all the peoples of the world!

## Union Solidarity

PA132210 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Many labor unions from several Latin American countries have expressed solidarity with the heroic struggle being waged by our people to overthrow the genocidal junta that has assassinated thousands of sons of the working class.

Among countries whose workers have expressly manifested their solidarity with the heroic struggle of our people are: Canada, Mexico, Ecuador, Cuba, United States, Peru, Colombia, Nicaragua, Panama, Costa Rica, France, Italy, Grenada, Honduras and many others.

## GUATEMALA

### ARMY TROOPS SENT TO GUARD SALVADORAN BORDER

PA132126 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] The army has sent troops to the Salvadoran border to prevent withdrawing Salvadoran guerrillas from entering our country, Guatemalan Army official spokesman Edgar Dominguez has reported.

[Begin Dominguez recording] Actually, the situation is as follows: In view of the attack of the troops loyal to the Salvadoran Government, it is assumed that Salvadoran communist subversives will be moving toward the nearest border, either Honduras or Guatemala. The Nicaraguan border is too far away for them to flee. Therefore, and in order to prevent Guatemala from suddenly being faced with undesirable visitors, Guatemalan Army troops from both the Jutiapa and Zacapa military zones have been sent to the border to prevent this from happening. [end recording]

The army spokesman also rejected the possibility that the Guatemalan Army might eventually support the Salvadoran Army's antiguerrilla actions:

[Begin recording] As military men, we respect the activities of the Salvadoran Army, which is a professional, very capable, and well-trained army. They, like us, know how to carry out actions against communist subversion. I do not think they need us, nor do we need them, for the time being. [end recording]

### ARMY SPOKESMAN DENIES FDR INTERVENTION CHARGE

PA132311 Paris AFP in Spanish 2244 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 13 Jan (AFP)--There are "enough problems in Guatemala to keep us from intervening in other countries," an official spokesman of the Guatemalan Army stressed here today.

The statement was in response to a charge by representatives of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) of El Salvador, which claimed to have reports that Guatemalan troops "penetrated in Salvadoran territory through Las Chinamas border."

"These reports," a military source affirmed here, are "false."

### PEASANTS CONTINUE TO FLEE VIOLENCE IN NORTH

PA131945 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] At least 10 to 15 families have fled from the northern area in view of the flareup of violence in the area, where many heads of families have received death threats from clandestine groups, it was reported last night.

Late last month, four cooperative workers were murdered, and since then the residents of the area have been frightened and prefer to leave their homes. Others, however, have stayed and have said they will continue to struggle, for they have worked many long years in the area to make it productive. They said they were going to ask the army to protect them so they can live in peace.

## BRIEFS

NEW OIL WELLS--Five foreign companies contracted by the government to conduct oil explorations and exploitations are drilling new oil wells in Alta Verapaz. Guatemala, which currently produces 5,000 barrels of crude oil per day, consumes over 30,000 barrels per day. Its oil supply for 1981 has been guaranteed by both Mexico and Venezuela which, under an agreement signed this year, will supply 17,000 barrels of oil per day to this country. [Sercano network] [Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa in Spanish 1815 GMT 2 Jan 81 PA]

## HONDURAS

### MINISTER DENIES INTERVENTION IN EL SALVADOR

PA140504 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] The Honduran Army is not fighting in El Salvador, Honduran Defense Minister Col Mario Flores Teresin has assured. He said that the Honduran Army remains at the border and that the troops are not and will not intervene in El Salvador in favor of any group.

Dispatches from Mexico and Costa Rica containing the views of Salvadoran rebels representatives indicated in an ACAN-EFE item that Honduran troops are ready to intervene on the side of the Salvadoran Army against the Salvadoran guerrilla which last Saturday launched a general offensive.

Defense Minister Flores Teresin added that the Honduran troops have a constitutional duty which is to defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity and in this context they are ready to act, but not in the internal affairs of other countries.

Flores Teresin recalled that the Honduran Government has reiterated in international meetings and has clearly established its pacifist attitude and neutrality in the internal affairs of other countries. He added that the provisional President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, armed forces commander in chief, has said that the Honduran territory will not be used as hunting grounds by neighboring armies or for a beachhead for enemies of friendly governments.

### CENTRAL BANK STOPS EXCHANGING NICARAGUAN CORDOBAS

PA131903 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0409 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 12 Jan (EFE)--It was reported here that the Central Bank of Honduras today stopped exchanging Nicaraguan cordobas for Honduran lempiras.

This restriction was enforced due to irregularities detected during the past few weeks, when a large number of Nicaraguans were observed at the Central Bank.

The authorities explained that the paper currency used by Nicaraguans during Gen Anastasio Somoza's regime is now worthless, and that the Sandinist authorities have printed new bills.

Thousands of Nicaraguans and Hondurans are holding obsolete paper currency and have exchanged large amounts for lempiras and U.S. dollars, with the corresponding loss to the Central Bank.

Negotiations are underway with the Nicaraguan authorities to find a mechanism which will allow the bank to continue exchanging the cordobas.

The Central Bank of Honduras also restricted the exchange into U.S. dollars to $100 per person, when a passport with a proper visa is presented.

### BUSINESSMEN ADVOCATE FORMING PRIVATE ARMIES

PA131943 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Excerpt] During the 14th congress of (PRISMA) held at El Progreso, Yoro, Jorge Arturo Reina delivered a speech and said that there is a group of Honduran businessmen who are interested in creating paramilitary corps. He also said that some Honduran businessmen are following the advice of stupid Guatemalan businessmen who recommend the creation of private armies.

## CITIZENS 'UPSET' OVER ARMY RECRUITING SYSTEM

PA132117 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Francisco Valeriano report]

[Text] Our citizens are visibly upset and indignant over the recruiting system being employed by the national army, which is applying crude and violent measures to indiscriminately conscript youths.

For the past several days, particularly during the evening, buses and trucks from the various battalions based in the area around the capital have unexpectedly arrived at meeting sites and all young people are arrested and practically kidnapped, with no concern for whether they are parents' only children, whether they are student or workers, or whether they have some physical handicap.

The arrogance of those in charge of this forcible recruiting is such that when some students present their student or worker cards, those in charge of taking them to the military installations simply laugh. Parents, noting their children's prolonged absence, begin to investigate at police stations and hospitals and even at battalion headquarters where, in most cases, their children's presence is denied.

For example, as a typical example of disrespect for the right to free assembly, while the elections were being held yesterday for the Francisco Morazan departmental council, a group of approximately 25 youths, who were observing the process outside of the building where the event was taking place, were caught by surprise by a group of soldiers who proceeded to force them into a military bus, to the protest of some parents who were accompanying them.

Very few of these youths were released when some Liberal Party leaders intervened, while the others were taken to an as yet unidentified destination.

Methods of this kind have not been followed for a long time in countries which have truly professional armies, because such methods are inhumane and generate protests among our citizens.

# NICARAGUA

## ORTEGA ON SOLIDARITY WITH SALVADORAN STRUGGLE

PA132110 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] The struggle currently being waged by the Salvadoran people is a continuation of the historic efforts that the Central American peoples have been making since their independence in order to achieve their definitive freedom, Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra said today when approached by our newsmen.

According to Commander Ortega, one of the best ways in which we can show our solidarity with our Salvadoran brothers is by strengthening both defense and productivity. Here are the statements made by Daniel Ortega Saavedra, commander of the revolution and member of the national reconstruction junta:

[Begin recording] We have already said that the Salvadoran people are determined to give themselves a government in accordance with their social and political realities. They are also determined to break with the government and the system that has been imposed on them, which we all know are characterized by injustice, crime and terror. The Salvadoran people's current struggle is a manifestation by that people aimed at gaining both independence and freedom. It is a continuation of the historic efforts that the Central American peoples have been making since the days of their independence. Seeking liberation, they struggled to gain independence from Spain and later have been waging local struggles in order to leave behind the system of injustice which is prevalent in that country.

The Nicaraguan people must show their solidarity and respond to the appeals of the revolutionary government in connection with productivity and defense. By strengthening defense and productivity we are supporting the Salvadoran people.

[Question] The OAS wants to meet in order to organize an inter-American peace force to send to El Salvador. What can you tell us about this?

[Answer] We think such efforts can be made, but we are sure that the Latin American peoples and governments will act with the necessary maturity. Internationalizing this conflict would be equivalent to turning all of Central American into a war zone. [end recording]

U.S. REPRESENTATIVES, AIDES MEET WITH OFFICIALS

PA122019 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] We are pleased with and admire the achievements of the Sandinist revolution in its first 18 months, U.S. congressmen who are visiting Nicaragua have stated. Three U.S. congressmen are visiting Nicaragua to get firsthand knowledge of the development of the Sandinist people's revolution.

A few moments ago they met with Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce. They told him they were pleased with and admire the achievements of the revolution.

For his part, Commander Arce welcomed them to Nicaragua, stating: The Sandinist revolution is an open window and the more you learn about it, the more you will help Nicaragua in the U.S. Congress.

The visitors include Democrats Bob Edgar and Barbara Mikulski. At this time they are meeting with Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez and leaders of the State Council. At 1500 they will visit the Jorge Navarro Social Readaptation Center. Tomorrow they will meet with the health minister, members of the National Reconstruction Government junta and members of the Nicaraguan commission to promote and protect human rights.

Arce on El Salvador

PA131949 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] During a meeting with U.S. congressmen who are visiting Nicaragua, Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce, member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, said that the United States would be committing a big mistake if it tries to prevent the Salvadoran people from deciding their own future. We hope, Commander Arce stressed, that the United States will abstain from interfering in the Salvadoran people's struggle for freedom.

Rights Commission Meeting

PA132115 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Lester Mendieta report]

[Text] The National Commission for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights is studying the possibility of recommending that the revolutionary government issue new pardons for the prisoners prosecuted for their participation in the Somozist regime. This was learned today during the meeting between the commission headed by Leonte Herdocia and a group of aides of the U.S. congressmen visiting Nicaragua. The aides of the U.S. congressmen who attended the meeting are Roger (Flater), (Rose Cameron), Richard [name indistinct] and Thomas Anderson who asked the commission questions on the respect of human rights in Nicaragua.

Herdocia pointed out that the main achievements of the revolutionary government in the area of human rights include the literacy campaign, the pardons issued to almost 600 prisoners and a number of other government measures.

They also asked for information about the activities of the commission. Herdocia stressed that the commission has been established in accordance with United Nations regulations and guidelines. The aides will undoubtedly issue their report to the visiting Democratic congressmen, who will be able to learn about the human rights situation in free Nicaragua.

AGREEMENT REACHED WITH STANDARD FRUIT COMPANY

PA131620 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] A definite agreement on the banana industry has been reached between the Standard Fruit Company and the Nicaraguan Government junta. The interests of the workers, producers and the nation have been duly protected. Commander Jaime Wheelock Roman, agricultural development minister, has reported that as a result of the negotiations with the Standard Fruit Company, Nicaragua has obtained a $1 increase for each box of bananas which is exported.

The agreement which was reached during the negotiations establishes a price of $4.30 per 40-pound box, compared to the previous price of $3.30. The agreement also establishes new bilateral relations for the production and marketing of the fruit and brings economic stability to Nicaragua's banana industry.

Arturo Cruz, member of the National Reconstruction Government junta, said that the agreement with the Standard Fruit Company takes into account the improvement of the social condition of the plantation workers and the interests of landowners and the state.

The agreement also establishes that over a 5-year period, the Nicaraguan Government will acquire the investments made by the U.S. company in the plantations and the equipment for the cultivation of the fruit, estimated to be worth approximately $13 million.

On 20 December, the National Reconstruction Government decreed the nationalization of banana exports and declared itself to be the regulator of the worker-management relations. Banana production is in the hands of 16 companies which are controlled by the Standard Fruit Company, which owns 20 percent of the shares.

The Press and Information Directorate of the National Reconstruction Government junta has released the joint communique issued by the National Reconstruction Government and the Castle and Cook Company on 10 January. The communique clearly explains the situation of the Nicaraguan banana industry, which well-known unpatriotic sectors sought to complicate with ominous rumors about the future of the industry after the government intervened to establish a system that would solve the serious social problems of the banana workers. The aforementioned communique stated:

Castle and Cook Incorporated, parent company of the Standard Fruit and Steamship Company, and the Nicaraguan National Reconstruction Government announced on 11 January 1981 in San Francisco, California that after lengthy negotiations they had reached a final agreement which guarantees the continuity of the normal operations of the company in Nicaragua. The agreement has been designed to create a framework that will promote the economic viability and long-term stability of the banana industry in Nicaragua. The agreement takes into account the interests of both parties as well as those of the workers and producers, permitting the solution of the serious social problems being faced by the Nicaraguan population involved in the banana industry. It also reflects the confidence that both parties have in the future of the Nicaraguan banana program.

Managua, 12 January 1981, year of defense and production.

HERNANDEZ, MONTANE SPEAK AT AALAPSO CLOSING

Melba Hernandez Speech

FL130310 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Service in Spanish at 0133 GMT on 13 January carries live relay from Havana's Mella Theater where a ceremony will be held marking the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Afro-Asian-Latin American People's Solidarity Organization [AALAPSO]. The speakers, announced earlier, are AALAPSO Secretary General Melba Hernandez and PCC Politburo alternate member Jesus Montane Oropesa.

A radio announcer reports that officials at the presiding table headed by Politburo member Armando Hart are taking their seats. He continues to describe the scene pending the official beginning of the ceremony. Applause is heard at 2135 GMT as a march is played, presumably the AALAPSO theme song. Havana television announcer Manolo Ortega, acting as master of ceremonies, reports that Armando Hart and Osmani Cienfuegos are presiding over the ceremony, along with Jesus Montane Oropesa and other officials. A delegation of the Nicaraguan Committee for Solidarity with People's also is present, Ortega announces, as well as a Syrian delegation and "founders and collaborators of AALAPSO." He then introduces Melba Hernandez who begins speaking at 0141 GMT.

She immediately recalls AALAPSO's founding 15 years ago and the many leaders who attended the 1966 tricontinental conference which led to the creation of AALAPSO. After recalling the significance of the conference and the organizations that emerged from it, she says that at that time the imperialists were involved in counterrevolutionary actions on all three continents.

Hernandez adds that the "war of aggression against Vietnam was a lesson for the entire world" because it made it clear to "all revolutionaries, patriots and all anti-imperialists and progressive men that there was no other path than to struggle at any cost for liberation and to defend the gains of the independent nations."

She recalls that many leaders, including Fidel Castro, were involved in the idea for the tricontinental conference and that it is impressive how many such revolutionary leaders attended the conference in Havana and later "died heroically in the struggle." But more impressive still, she adds, is that their deaths did not prevent the liberation of Angola, Mozambique and other countries and the "crushing Yankee defeat in Vietnam" and Ethiopia's victory. She goes on to say that no one can prevent the growth and victory of the Namibian people's struggle.

After recalling the deaths of men like Turcios Limas, Salvador Allende, Carlos Fonesca Amador and Che Guevara, Hernandez says that "at times we have suffered bitter setbacks." However, she adds, there is "the victorious revolution of the Nicaraguan people; the revolution of Grenada, that small giant that illuminates the Caribbean people; the struggle of the Salvadoran people" and the struggle in Guatemala "and the unity of other Latin American peoples."

Hernandez also mentions AALAPSO's support for the Indochinese and other peoples; the fall of the shah in Iran; the Afghan people's defeat of the semifeudal regime and the Palestinian people's struggle.

When Hernandez finishes her speech at 0201 GMT, Montane is introduced to make the closing speech.

## Jesus Montane Speech

FL131830 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0202 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Speech by Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] alternate Politburo member Jesus Montane Oropesa closing the ceremony to mark the 15th anniversary of the Afro-Asian-Latin American People's Solidarity Organization [AALAPSO] held at Havana's Mella Theater--live]

[Excerpts] Comrade Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Politburo; Comrade Osmani Cienfuegos, member of the Politburo and first secretary general of AALAPSO [applause]; other Central Committee members; Comrade Melba Hernandez, secretary general of AALAPSO, and other members of the AALAPSO secretariat; fraternal delegations from Nicaragua and Syria [applause]; other members of the presidential table:

Dear comrades: We are gathered here today to commemorate an event of deep revolutionary and internationalist significance: the 15th anniversary of the tricontinental conference and AALAPSO, which it founded.

Cuba, elected secretary general of the organization and headquarters for the executive secretariat during all these years, well knows the positive role that AALAPSO has played and is playing in support of people fighting for their liberation. We know of its consistent support for the just Vietnamese cause of national salvation, at first in face of the Yankee imperialists' onslaught, and now, in face of the unceasing aggressions and threats of the reactionary and fascist clique governing China. We know of its unhesitating support for the struggle of the peoples of Kampuchea and Laos. We know of its denunciation for years of the crimes committed by the repressive regime of the shah and of its solidarity with the combative Iranian masses. We know of its support for the Afghan people and their progressive and antifeudal revolution. We know that during these 15 years, its political and moral support has not flagged for the Palestine people and their sole and legitimate representative, the PLO, as well as for the other Arab countries in face of the aggression, seizure of lands and genocide committed by the Zionist aggressors, the instrument and allies par excellence of imperialism in the Middle East.

Likewise, AALAPSO's voice has not been silent in recent times when it has been necessary to unmask the Egyptian regime's despicable betrayal in turning into a servile pawn in the maneuvers of Yankee imperialism to divide and crush all the progressive forces and governments in that region.

Turning to Africa, we see that AALAPSO's (?solidarity) has been present in all the decisive changes that have made it a guiding force in the world revolutionary movement in this continent. Its support has not failed Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe. It has been resolutely evident in the profound popular revolution in Ethiopia. The frontline nations have always been able to count on AALAPSO's long denunciation of the aggressions and crimes perpetrated by the racists. The new Zimbabwe, victorious and independent today, had and has in AALAPSO a friendly and ready hand. The oppressed African peoples of Namibia and South Africa and their worthy standard bearers, SWAPO and the African National Congress, have been able to count on this valuable vehicle of solidarity to carry on a struggle that will not cease until its victory over the disgraceful system imposed by the exploitating white minority. Its vigorous aid has been therefore that courageous small nation of giants who fight without respite for self-determination and independence in northern Africa: the Saharan people.

AALAPSO has borne high the banner of the just cause of Korea's political reunification. It has vigorously denounced and condemned the hateful crimes committed by the fascist dictatorship in the south of that country.

As to Latin America and the Caribbean, AALAPSO can be proud to have supported, without faltering or giving up, all the truly patriotic, anti-imperialist, democratic and revolutionary forces of the region. It can feel the deep historic satisfaction of having supported the struggle for liberation of peoples who today justify, with their transcendental actions, this support, such as the Nicaraguan revolution, the Grenadian revolution, the invincible and unstoppable advance of the selfless and heroic people of El Salvador, [applause] the rise of the people's armed struggle in Guatemala and the surge or revival experienced by the popular movement of the masses in several countries. It can feel the stimulating conviction that it never flagged in the international denunciation of the reactionary regimes oppressing Chileans, Uruguayans, Paraguayans, Bolivians, Argentines, Haitians and other peoples of our America.

It can rest in the belief that it has given its unrestricted support to the historic aspiration of the Panamanian people for full sovereignty over the Canal Zone, for the unrelinquishable struggle of the Puerto Rican people for their national independence, for the legitimate right of the people of Belize for their independence and territorial integrity, for the unpostponable aspiration to self-determination of other Caribbean peoples who still suffer colonial domination, for the unyielding cause of Cuba and in sum, for all the actions and stances that today constitute an aspiration to sovereignty, defense, legitimate national interests and the struggle for more just and equitable economic relations that several governments and political forces have carried out in this region.

AALAPSO's international relations, especially in this last period, have strengthened and include a growing number of national, regional and international organizations. Likewise, this organization has participated in many international events at which it has voiced its solidarity and encouragement for the peoples fighting for their liberation, sovereignty and national independence.

Our country, with its known, firm and unfailing internationalist policy, supports and appreciates this valuable work on behalf of tricontinental solidarity. Along with the other members of AALAPSO, the democratic forces that struggle for peace and national independence and the world's revolutionary and progressive movement, we will continue to give it the full support and encouragement it deserves. At the end of 15 years, we can vouch for the justness and usefulness of this organization.

The impressive changes the world has undergone as a result of the advances of socialism. the workers movement and the peoples' struggle for liberation, have been able to count on its unfailing contribution. Today's Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean are no longer those of 1966. Freedom and revolution have extended their borders in an impressive manner. The unity of all anti-imperialist forces has vigorously advanced. International solidarity has grown, has extraordinariy increased its influence. Imperialism is still aggressive and dangerous. It will always be. It is still powerful. But its hateful domination is increasingly reduced each passing year along with its chances for blackmail, intimidation and interference against the people's struggle.

The human race is living uncertain and dangerous times. We are experiencing difficult moments. The imperialists' warmongering and reactionary policy is seriously threatening peace. The U.S. politicians who are preparing to assume office in that country propose programs of alliance with the fascist tyrannies, foster the arms race, threaten the use of force in several nerve centers of the world and engage in adventurism with a cynical project to support repressive regimes that attack revolutionary popular movements in Latin America and the Caribbean. The mobilization of international solidarity can and should, as never, before play a role of extraordinary importance in these circumstances.

Peoples will not submit to blackmail. Revolutionaries will not give in to the reactionary and imperialist notion that the world has to be divided into spheres of influence and the process of change frozen. To preserve peace and carry forward the changes the peoples' clamor for is the great challenge we have before us. We are certain that AALAPSO will also have a prominent place in this challenge. Solidarity can and should win many new battles in the future. Solidarity is a decisive weapon and a guarantee for the victories we aspire to: victories for peace and justice, peace and freedom, peace and revolution.

On this 15th anniversary we warmly hail all the comrades who belong to AALAPSO's permanent secretariat, all the comrades who participate, cooperate and support the efforts of this organization. Let us march forward in the assurance that the future fully belongs to the peoples' independence, unity and fraternity. Long live the 15th anniversary of AALAPSO. [shouts of "viva"] Long live the peoples' struggle for liberation. [shouts of "viva"] Long live the unity and solidarity of the forces of the world's revolutionary movement. [shouts of "viva"] Fatherland or death. [shouts of "venceremos," applause]

DELEGATION ATTENDING CEMA MEETING IN MOSCOW

FL121610 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1525 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] Flavio Bravo Pardo, vice president of Cuba's Council of Ministers, is heading our country's delegation to the 98th meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee that begins tomorrow at CEMA headquarters in Moscow. The Cuban leader arrived in the Soviet capital at the head of a delegation which includes Miguel Angel Castillo, Cuba's permanent ambassador to CEMA, as well as other officials.

MONTANE MEETS WITH SYRIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

JN140757 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Havana--Jesus Montane, head of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee General Department of Foreign Relations, praised Syria's leading role in the front of steadfastness and confrontation and President Hafiz al-Asad's wise leadership during his meeting yesterday in Havana with a Syrian parliamentary delegation led by Dr Muhsin Bilal, chairman of the Arab and Foreign Affairs Committee in the Syrian People's Assembly. Montane asserted that Cuba supports Syria in its confrontation with imperialism, Zionism and reaction and also support the Palestinian Arab people in their struggle for self-determination.

In turn, Dr Muhsin Bilal asserted the Syrian people's support for Cuba's struggle and their condemnation of the U.S. threats against that struggling country.

Dr Muhsin Bilal and the members of his delegation also had a meeting with the Cuban acting foreign minister, during which they reviewed bilateral relations and issues of mutual concern.

## BAHAMAS

### TEACHERS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL

FL132018 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Hundreds of persons, most of them teachers, gathered in Parliament Square and in Rawson Square this morning. The crowd chanted slogans in support of the Bahamas Union of Teachers who are presently on strike over a dispute with the government in regard to salaries. One of those slogans was: "We shall never let the union fall, for we love it the best of all;" sung at the tune of "we shall never let the old flag fall." Leaders of the Bahamas Union of Teachers brought the crowd to Bay Street to demonstrate, thinking that the cabinet was in session today. Later, it was learned by the group that there wasn't a cabinet meeting as the cabinet met on Sunday after informal negotiations had been concluded.

At several times during the morning, several dozens of members of the group sat in the street in front of the square and blocked traffic. Lines of traffic came to a virtual standstill throughout the downtown area. Late yesterday afternoon the government offered the Bahamas Union of Teachers a generous proposal that took into account a salary increase for other public servants as well as teachers. The BPSU, the Bahamas Public Services Union, that is, last night met in emergency session to discuss the proposals as they relate to their union, although that union wasn't able to take a vote because of an influx of non-members including tachers and some politicians.

Among the demonstrators in the public square today were the leader of the opposition, Mr Normal Solomon; the deputy leader, Mr Keith Duncombe; Mr Cecil Wallace-Whitefield of the Free National Democratic Movement; Senator Jeanne Thompson of the SDP [presumably the Socialist Democratic Party]; former Senator Edmund Moxey also of the FNDM [Free National Democratic Movement]; and political aspirant Mr (George Wilson). Also seen among the demonstrators were some members of BATELCO and ZNS staff who for the past 2 days have reported in sick.

The Bahamas Union of Teachers' demonstration today appears to be an obvious rejection of the compromise offer made by the government. Mrs (Lois Simmonis), director of public personnel, in a letter to the Bahamas Union of Teachers and the Public Services Union leaders, offered the government's proposals. (Kelsey Johnson) has the highlights of that latest proposal.

Taking all factors and persons [words indistinct] into account, the government feels that it is able to put forward a revised position. It regrets that it is unable to go any further without causing serious harm to the overall public welfare. The position of the government which I wish to put to you, she said, formally is as follows and this is that position. It should be evident by now that the government has endeavored to be fair and reasonable to all officers in the public service.

Indeed, it must be emphasized that when the above proposals are implemented almost 20 million dollars would have been spent on salaries in teachers in the public service in 1980 and 1981. In all good conscience I ask you, she said--Mrs (Lois Simmonis), the director of public personnel in her letter to Mr Ellison Minnis, president of the Bahamas Union of Teachers--she said, I ask you to accept this fair offer which the government is prepared to implement immediately. I request, she went on to say, that you put it forward to your members at the earliest opportunity.

A copy of the letter is being sent to the president of the Bahamas Public Services Union with a similar request and to the President of the Bahamas Trade Union Congress for his information.

## GRENADA

### SECURITY FORCES, POLICE, MILITIA, TO BE INTEGRATED

FL140031 St George's Domestic Service in English 2330 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Excerpt] An official ceremony to mark general promotions to the ranks of the People's Revolutionary Army was this morning held at (Ft Rupert) in St George's.

The ceremony was attended by Prime Minister Brother Maurice Bishop, other members of the People's Revolutionary Government, officers of the Grenada police service, the [word indistinct], soldiers of the PRA as well as officers of the people's militia.

In opening the function, Maj (Einstein Louison) of the PRA said that expansion of the defenses of the Grenada revolution was of paramount importance, especially in light of certain developments which have taken place recently both regionally and internationally. He emphasized too that this called for higher discipline and application.

(Hudson Austin), now promoted to the rank of general, also addressed the soldiers, stressing that the PRA must not just be an army which waited for the wars but one which must, during peacetime, be actively engaged in work of a constructive nature among the masses. In this regard, he said, last year had seen soldiers doing such work but in 1981 it must be stepped up. General (Austin) disclosed that the army was also moving to develop its production capacity to the extent where it would eventually feed itself. Nineteen eighty-one, he said, was going to be a serious year for a number of reasons.

[Begin recording] Comrades, the year 1981--the year of agriculture and agro-industries--is going to be a serious year for us. Comrades, apart from the defense of our country, it is the duty of the armed forces--whether you be police, [word indistinct], army or militia--all sections of the armed forces will have to be engaged in productive work. [end recording]

Prime Minister Maurice Bishop also addressed this morning's function, pointing out to the soldiers that their promotion did not come about as a result of any whim or popularity contest, but from a criteria based on the level of discipline and commitment. He urged the soldiers to always try for the highest level of skill, training and commitment to the people of Grenada and to the revolution.

[Begin recording] In the old days, this question of commitment to the people was not only not a requirement, but in fact anyone who demonstrated qualities of such commitment would never have been able to get into the army at all, far less to receive promotions, because the idea at that time was to repress the people. The army was not there to serve, to defend, to protect the people. The army was not there at that time to deal primarily with the question of external aggressions and ensure defensive capacity for our country and our revolution. Indeed, if the truth be told, there was no need for such an army because there was then no external threats to the country. The external threats have come about since the coming of the revolution. The army at that time, therefore, was mainly a repressive apparatus designed to beat, to terrorize, to brutalize, to kill people. It was meant to stifle the aspirations of our working masses. It was meant to ensure that those of our people who have in their breaths genuine patriotic, democratic, progressive or revolutionary sentiments were never able to give those sentiments any formal expression. Our army today is different. It has come from the people. It is based on the people. That is why it is called a revolutionary army. [end recording]

Prime Minister Bishop also disclosed that plans were already formulated for integrating all sections of the security forces into one mass group which would see greater organization and excising of waste. This, he said, would [word indistinct] the defense capacity of the revolution.

[Begin recording] And that is one of the reasons, comrades, why we have now moved to [words indistinct] full (?integration) of the armed forces. We are, over a period of time, going to fully integrate all of the armed forces--not a separate army, separate police, separate militia, separate trainees. We will move instead to achieve this full unity and integration of all sections of the armed forces, bringing them under a central command and direction so that all overlapping, all areas of waste that are occasioned by having so many different units are removed. [end recording]

Brother Bishop also spoke of the importance of developing the country's agricultural sector. Describing agriculture as a half of the Grenada economy, he called for respect and improvement of this still [word indistinct] economy.

## ECUADOR

### GOVERNMENT REJECTS INTERVENTION IN EL SALVADOR

PA140214 Paris AFP in Spanish 0053 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Quito, 13 Jan (AFP)--In view of the grave situation existing in El Salvador, the Ecuadorean Foreign Affairs Ministry reiterates its total rejection of the possibility--requested or in acquiescence--of foreign intervention in that country.

The Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry released a communique to this effect tonight.

It notes that only respect for the will of the Salvadoran people will permit it to forge its own destiny, putting an end to the sorrowful situation of violence which it has experienced during the past few years.

## MEXICO

### INTERNATIONAL BRIGADES BACK SALVADORAN REVOLUTION

PA140009 Paris AFP in Spanish 2259 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Jan (AFP)--The creation of international brigades "in support of the revolution in El Salvador" and condemnation of "U.S. intervention in that country" were announced here today by the Mexican Committee of Solidarity with the Salvadoran people.

The dual announcement was made by the president of this organization, Andres Fabregas, during a rally held before the U.S. (?Embassy) in Mexico.

The committee also called for another meeting in the same place this coming Monday, adding that on 22 January there will be in this capital "a large national march of solidarity with the Salvadoran revolution."

It also called on the Mexican people to send food and medicine to the Salvadorans through a center created by the aforementioned committee.

## VENEZUELA

### FOREIGN MINISTER ZAMBRANO ON SALVADORAN SITUATION

PY140205 Paris AFP in Spanish 2248 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Caracas, 13 Jan (AFP)--Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano expressed his belief here today that the Salvadoran Government controls the situation of its country.

Meanwhile, the state news agency VENPRES reported that the Venezuelan film star Nelson Arrietti, detained in San Salvador on Monday, will be released tomorrow, Wednesday. Abel Clavijo, Venezuelan ambassador to El Salvador, told the news agency that Arrietti was not kidnapped but was arrested by state security forces because of reports that he had contacts with guerrilla groups. Clavijo said that he had a meeting with Arrietti this morning and that the latter is in perfectly good health and that his case is being cleared up. He was filming a journalistic movie, and he will probably be released tomorrow.

Regarding Hernan Vera, another Venezuelan film star who was detained at the entrance of Hotel Alameda in the Salvadoran capital yesterday, Clavijo said that he had no information and that he only knew about the Arrietti case.

On his part, Foreign Minister Zambrano said during a pause in a Christian Democratic ceremony here that he believed that Napoleon Duarte's government seems to be in control of the situation. Events in that country, he explained, "occur in a way that is different from what has been reported in Venezuela and other parts of the world."

The Venezuelan Christian Democratic regime supports the government headed by Duarte in the diplomatic, political and economic fields and, according to the Salvadoran opposition, in the fields of police and military actions as well.